Roman

The geographical advantages of Italy and Rome
- Protected by the Alps in the north.
- Close to good quality agricultural land in Sicily.
- Perfectly located to reach all round the Mediterranean.

The legendary founder of Rome
Romulus

He survived abandonment at birth by
suckling from a she-wolf.
then a shepherd found him.

The traditional date of the founding of Rome is
753 BCE.

It probably false
Archaeological evidence shows that there were people living on the site much earlier.

Different peoples influenced the development of Rome:
- The Greeks, from their colonies in Southern Italy, Sicily
  - Religion
  - Culture
- The Etruscans, from the north.
  - Culture
  - Technology.

Rome's early form of government
was a Kingdom (ruled by Kings).

It changed to a republic in the late
4th Century BCE.

The main social division in Roman society was between
the Patricians (the wealthy)
the Plebeians (the poor)

The main institutions in Rome & their functions were:
- The Centuriate Assembly
  - Each Century (army unit 100 men) voted together on law related issues.
- The Tribal Assembly
  - Organized into geographical districts of the city. Any citizen could vote on domestic issues.
- The Senate
  - Council of the Patricians that discussed all the important issues facing the city.

Definition
'Patron' means 'defender' or 'protector'
and 'client' means 'dependant'.

Patron
The patron would help his clients financially
The client would serve the patron in whatever way he needed.

The effect of patronage on Roman democracy meant
that the Republic was often controlled by the wealthiest at the very top of a pyramid of patrons.

The state of the paterfamilias
(the head of the household) had legal power over everyone and everything in it.

The status of Roman women
legally controlled by their paterfamilias or by their husband after marriage. However, they were not husbands and sons. segregated from male life. Some became powerful through influencing their

The Roman state expansion in the 2.5 centuries after the beginning of the Republic
Expanded from ruling an area of about 800km sq to
controlling nearly the entire Italian peninsula 250 years later in 509 BCE.

Three factors that contributed to the Roman expansion are:
- The need for security
- To feed the growing city's population
- War and conquest was a source of glory and a road to political power in Rome itself for the patricians.

The rebellion of the Latin league in 340 BCE was significant because
Rome defeated the other Latin states. However, instead of punishing them, they were given the rights of Roman citizens, except the vote, as their land was absorbed into an enlarged and more powerful Roman state.

The Romans supplemented the policy of integration during the conquest of Italy by
establishing colonies throughout Italy in dangerous areas where only Romans and loyal Latins were allowed to settle. They helped the Roman Army.

A 'Pyrrhic victory' means
an apparent victory that turns out to be a defeat as the winner suffers suchs great loss.

What was the cause of war between Rome and Carthage?
The cause of the war between Roman and Carthage was the island of Sicily, "Each thought that if the other controlled it, they would be a powerful threat".

The First Punic war
took place in Sicily. The Roman and Carthaginian armies first met in 264 BCE. Twenty years later the Carthaginians were defeated.

Hannibal
was a Carthaginian General.

He surprised the Romans during the Second Punic War
when he launched an attack on Italy from the North.

The Romans defeated Hannibal's invasion by:
- Not attacking him in open battle and burning crops and farms to stop the Carthaginians getting food.
- Attacking Carthaginian lands in Spain to isolate Hannibal and stop him getting reinforcements.
Hannibal returned to Carthage but was defeated at Zama in 202 BCE.

Carthage was destroyed in
146 BCE.

The extent of Roman power by 44 BCE is
Rome controlled the entire Mediterranean coast except in the north west of Africa and in Egypt.

3 reasons for Roman military success
- Large numbers of soldiers
- Motivation
- Roman tactics and technology e.g. attacked in smaller groups, javelins, and pontoon bridge.

Why did the growth of Roman power help destabilize the state?
The growth of Roman power helped de-stabilize the state because:
- The political system of the republic did not seem practical for dealing with the challenges of the new situation.
- The political balance between the patricians and the plebeians was undermined.

What was the significance of the murder of Tiberius Gracchus in 133 BCE?
The murder of Tiberius Gracchus in 133 BCE was significant because this was the first time the guaranteed safety of the tribunes had been ignored, an indication of the seriousness of Rome's problems.

The 3 Roman Generals who made up the Triumvirate
Julius Caesar
Pompey
Crassus.

Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon River was significant because
he broke the law that no governor should lead his army outside the province he ruled.

Caesar was assassinated after he won the civil war because
the senators feared that Caesar wanted to make himself king and end the republic altogether.

After the assassination of Caesar
Rome went back into Civil War for 13 years.

Octavian resolved the conflicts of the civil war by
restoring the republic. He refused the title of dictator and instead called himself 'first citizen'.

the important reforms made by Augustus (Octavian)
He divided provinces of the empire into two categories. The frontier provinces, where the largest armies were needed for defense, and fertile Egypt was kept under his direct control.
He reduced the size of army, reducing the number of legions from over 60 to 28, or around 140,000 men.
He purged the Senate of members who supported the Republic or who had contributed to instability during the civil wars.
He crafted a special regiment of the army called the Praetorian Guard that always stayed in Rome to protect the emperor.
He created a new civil service to run the empire more efficiently and supervise, for example, the grain supplies, the water supplies, and the building of roads.

Titus and Domitian became unpopular because
"they imprisoned people without reason confiscated the land of people they disliked and ignored the Senate whenever possible, thus undermining the careful balance created under Augustus".

Know the achievements of Trajan and Hadrian and when they ruled
Trajan ruled 98-117 CE. He was the first emperor from outside Italy (Spain). He extended the borders of the Empire to their greatest extent.
Hadrian's (117-138 CE) achievement was to secure the borders of the empire by building permanent fortifications along them.

Pax Romana
'the Roman Peace'

The economic benefits of the empire were
that merchants could trade anywhere in the empire and use Roman currency. The improved roads made travelling easier.

The technological advances introduced by the Romans were
- The invention of concrete.
- Improved the 'arch' and used it to build the first stone bridges.
- Built 'sewers' and 'aqueducts' which enabled more reliable water supplies.
- Invented central heating.

People began to adopt aspects of Roman culture like
watching gladiators' fights, wearing togas and having mosaics in their houses.

Latin language
The Latin language spread through the empire because
it was the language of government and law.
Its effects are still seen today in countries like
France, Spain, Romania, Portugal and Italy where Latin based languages are spoken.
Latin was least important in
Greece and the Asian and African parts of the Empire.

The Roman attitude to other religions was
one of tolerance. "They generally avoided trying to impose Roman religion on the people they conquered."

The problems faced by Hadrian's successors were
attacks from the Germanic tribes.

Septimius Severus' rule was significant because
it showed that Italy had become only part of the empire and was no longer the dominant region.

Military reform to defend the empire created problems because
Septimius Severus had to raise taxes, and maintaining the army was also expensive.

Diocletian
from 284-305 CE.

He restored stability to the empire because
he introduced a system known as 'tetrarchy', meaning 'rule of four'.

The weaknesses of Diocletian's reforms were
taxes needed to be raised and the senate was abandoned.

Constantine
ruled from 306-377 CE.

He increased the divisions between the eastern and western parts of the empire by
creating a second capital to act as a center for imperial rule in the East.

Constantine's policy towards the Germanic tribes threatening the empire from Eastern Europe
was to recruit them into the army to reduce the danger.

The Visigoths want to settle within the empire because
They were afraid of being attacked by the Huns.

They rebelled in 378 CE because
They hey were treated badly by the local imperial officials.

The Visigoths attacked Rome in 410 CE because
they were not content with their new status and demanded better lands and conditions from the government.

The traditional date given for the end of the Roman Empire is
476 CE

because it is when Romulus, the last Roman Emperor in the west, was defeated.

Life changed in Western Europe after 476 CE because
The Empire was over.

It stayed the same because
Roman style Law and Latin was still used. Culture and systems of government remained the same.

Byzantine Empire
The name given to the Eastern Roman Empire after the Fall of Rome

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